

A footnote written by Agassiz to the explanation of pl. 44'' of his German translation (Buckland, 1838) of Buckland's 1836b book establishes the name *Atramentarius* for the ink-sac illustrated in fig. 7, which Engeser & Donovan (1996, p. 255) state is recognizable as *Belemnoteuthis montefiorei* Buckman, 1880. Donovan & Crane (1992, p. 280) pointed out that the correct original spelling of the generic name customarily spelled *Belemnoteuthis* is *Belemnotheutis* Pearce, 1842 (p. 593); I followed the original spelling in my *Fossilium Catalogus* (Riegraf, 1995, p. 27). *Atramentarius* Buckland & Agassiz in Buckland, 1838 is a senior synonym of *Belemnotheutis*, a name which (as *Belemnoteuthis*) is in current usage (references cited by Engeser & Donovan, p. 254). I therefore propose that the Commission be asked to suppress the nominal genus *Atramentarius* in order to conserve *Belemnotheutis* Pearce, 1842 (type species by subsequent monotypy by Pearce (1847, pls. 15–16) *Belemnoteuthis* [sic] *antiquus* Pearce, 1847, pls. 15–16).

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Atramentarius* Buckland & Agassiz in Buckland, 1838 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Belemnotheutis* Pearce, 1842 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent monotypy (Pearce, 1847) *Belemnoteuthis antiqua* Pearce, 1847;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *antiqua* Pearce, 1847, as published in the binomen *Belemnoteuthis antiquus* [recte *antiqua*] (specific name of the type species of *Belemnotheutis* Pearce, 1842);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *Atramentarius* Buckland & Agassiz in Buckland, 1838, as suppressed in (1) above;
  - (b) *Belemnoteuthis* Pearce, 1847 (unavailable as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Belemnotheutis*).

#### Additional references

- Buckland, W. 1838. *Geologie und Mineralogie in Beziehung zur natürlichen Theologie*, vol. 2. 69 pls. with explanations. Leibrock, Neufchâtel.
- Donovan, D.T. & Crane, M.D. 1992. The type material of the Jurassic cephalopod *Belemnotheutis*. *Palaeontology*, **35**: 273–296.
- Pearce, J.C. 1842. On the mouths of ammonites, and on fossils contained in laminated beds of the Oxford Clay, discovered in cutting the Great Western Railway, near Christian Malford in Wiltshire. *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London*, **3**: 592–594.
- Pearce, J.C. 1847. On the fossil Cephalopoda constituting the genus *Belemnoteuthis*, Pearce. *London Geological Journal*, **2**: 75–78, pls. 15–16.

**Comments on the proposed designation of *Foenus unguiculatus* Westwood, 1841 as the type species of *Pseudofoenus* Kieffer, 1902 (Insecta, Hymenoptera)**  
(Case 2950; see BZN 53: 261–263)

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The applicants have referred to my past work on GASTERUPTERIIDAE and, since I retain an interest in this family, I should like to contribute a comment on this case. In essence I ask the Commission to reject the application in its present form.

I agree that in the unusual situation described by A.D. Austin, J.T. Jennings and M.S. Harvey some Commission action is desirable. However, I do not think they have provided adequate background for a Commission decision, nor do I think that their solution is a wise one; it leaves the identity of *Gasteruption pedunculatum* Schletterer, 1889 unresolved when this is the crux of the matter to be settled. To pick a new type species for *Pseudofoenus* and leave the old one in limbo largely defeats the object.

The first point (nomenclatural) to establish is the status of the surviving specimen (male) of *G. pedunculatum* in the Berlin Museum. Jennings & Austin (1994, pp. 1301–1302) referred to this as the holotype but, as stated in para. 3 of the application, there must have been at least two original specimens because Schletterer wrote: 'Type in königl. naturhistorischen Museum zu Berlin und im naturhistorischen Museum zu Zürich'. The Berlin specimen clearly has syntype status. In a practical sense it is useless as the gaster is missing. The second noteworthy point (taxonomic) is that Schletterer was very doubtful whether his *pedunculatum* was really a new species; he wrote (p. 468) '*F. unguiculatus* Westw. ist sehr wahrscheinlich identisch mit *pedunculatum*' and immediately under the species heading gave the possible synonymy in the form '? *Foenus unguiculatus* Westw., Ann. Nat. Hist., T. VII, p. 537, ♂ . . . 1841' (Westwood was in error as to the sex; the original specimen was in fact female).

To circumvent the present major weakness (*G. pedunculatum* still left as a nomen dubium) it seems clear to me that the application should be revised. The Commission should be asked to set aside the useless *pedunculatum* syntype and designate a neotype for this nominal species. As nothing prevents designation of neotypes of opposite sex from that of original types (Article 75d(4) of the Code), the chosen neotype specimen should be a female. Furthermore, it should be a female of *Pseudofoenus unguiculatus* (Westwood), as the female of this species has a known identity from its holotype. This way, four things take place at once: the identity of *G. pedunculatum* is fixed, the synonymy of *pedunculatum* with *unguiculatus* is established, the same taxonomic species is kept as the type of *Pseudofoenus*, and the action is in accord with Schletterer's originally suspected synonymy of the two nominal species. The nominal type species remains unchanged as *G. pedunculatum* although its name is synonymous with the earlier *F. unguiculatus*.

If the holotype of *unguiculatus* is in good enough condition the best course would be for the Commission to designate it as a neotype for *pedunculatum*, thereby establishing objective synonymy. If not, then subjective synonymy by use of a recently collected specimen will suffice.

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